

FIG. 1

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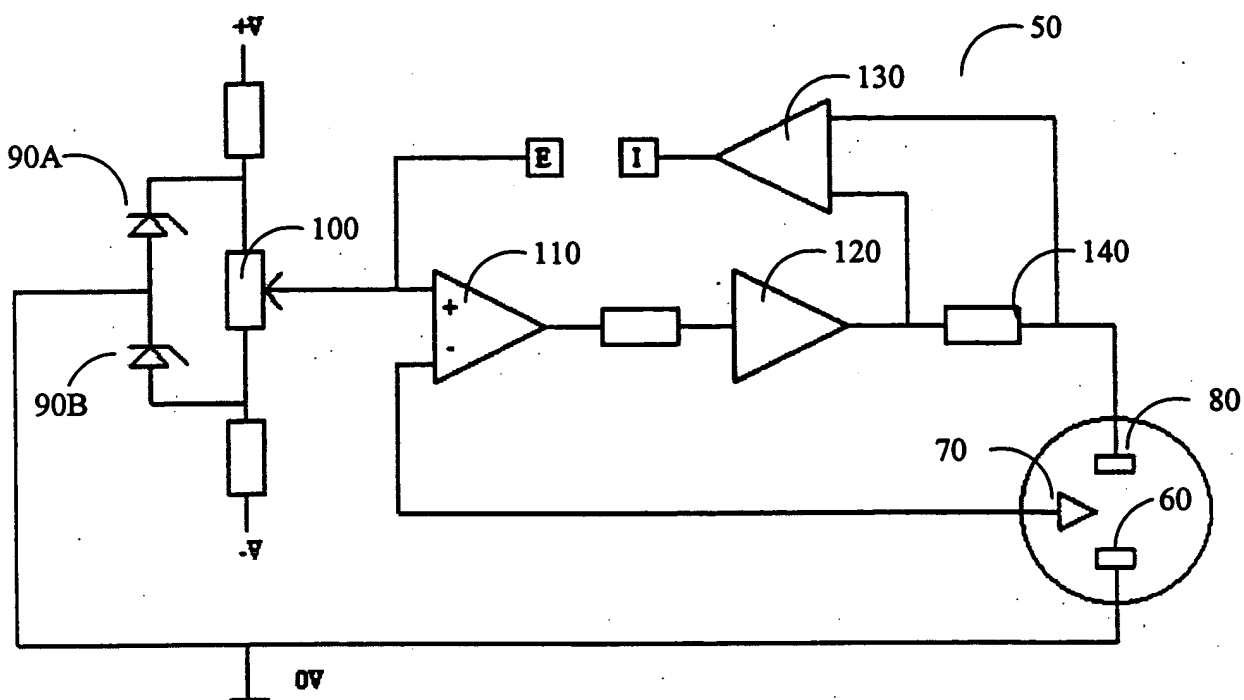
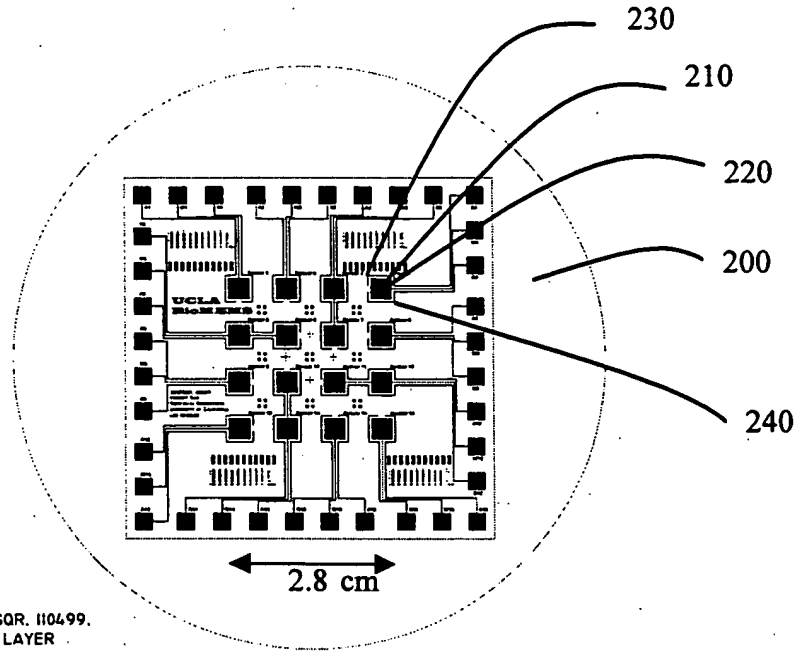


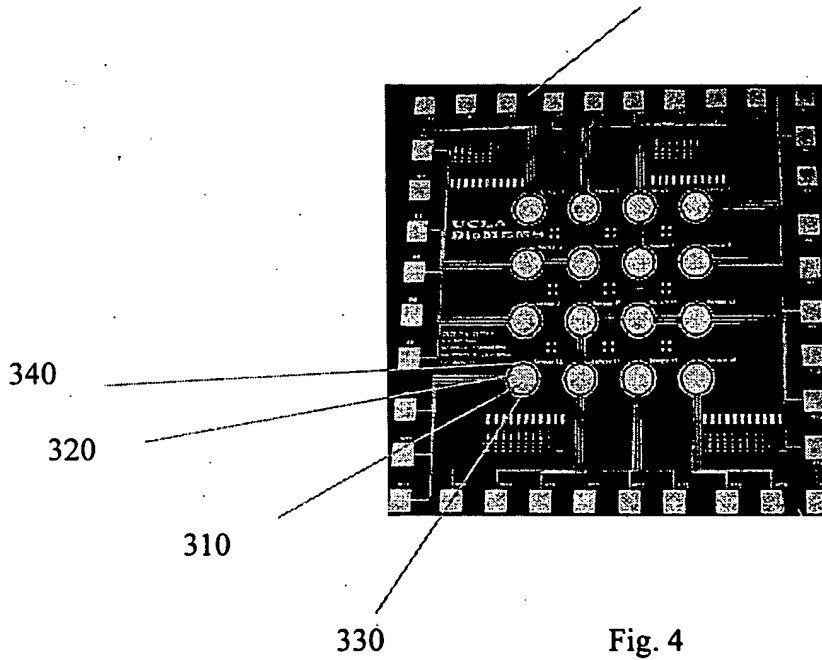
FIG. 2

FIG. 2

Fig. 3



300



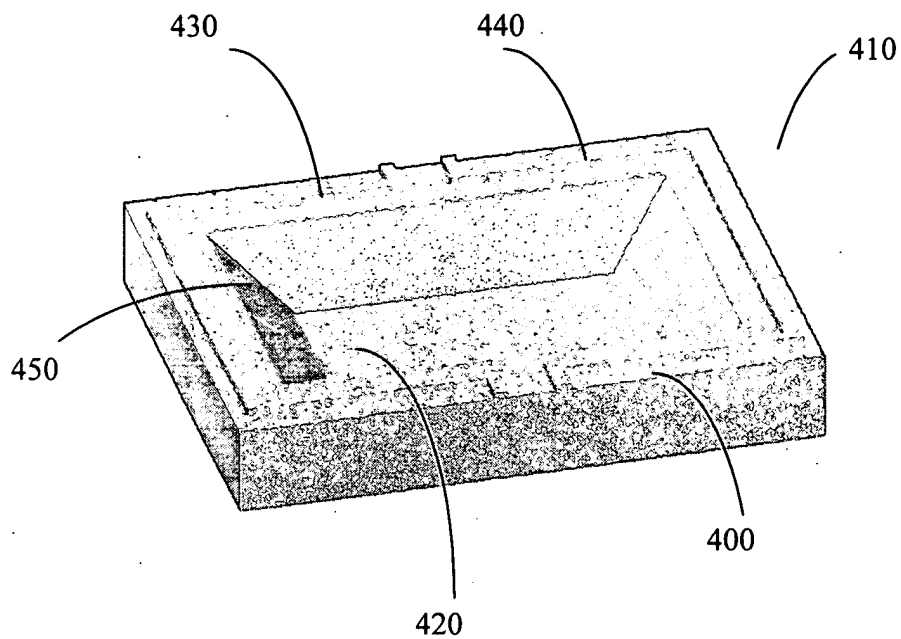


Fig. 5

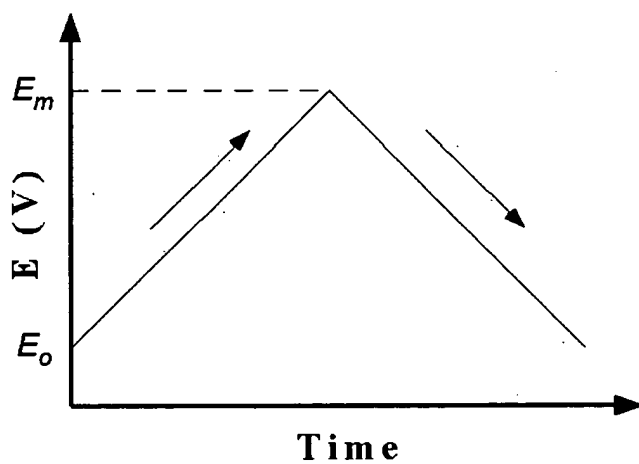


Fig. 6

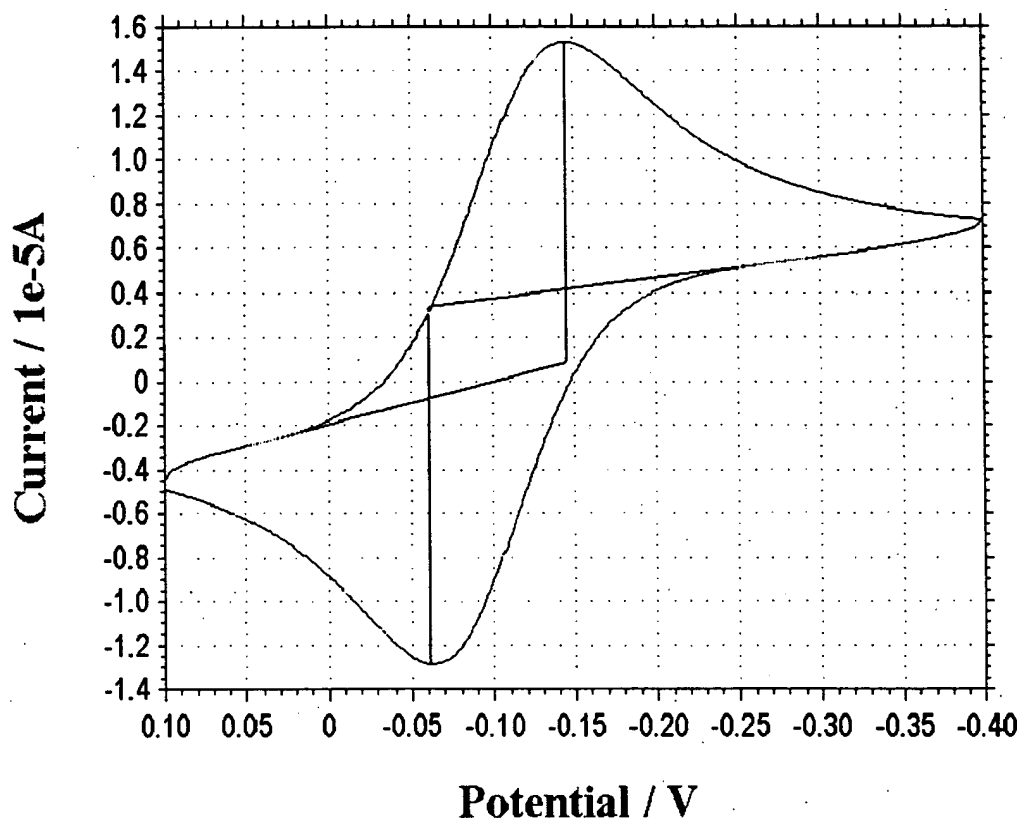


Fig. 7

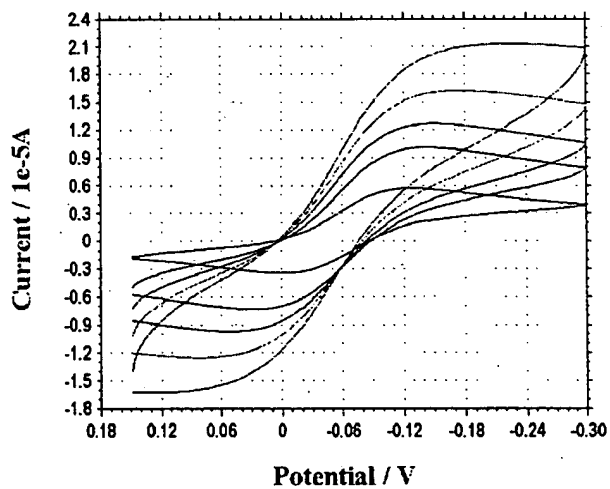


Fig. 8

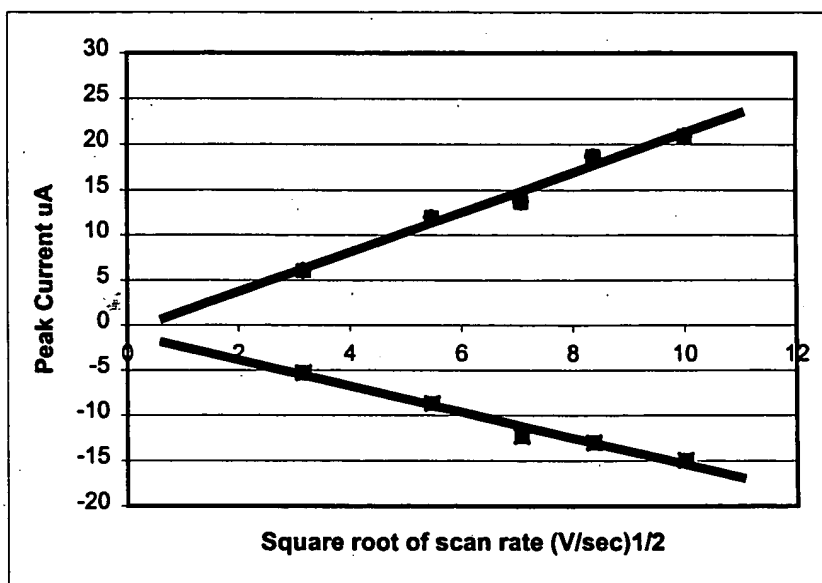


Fig. 9

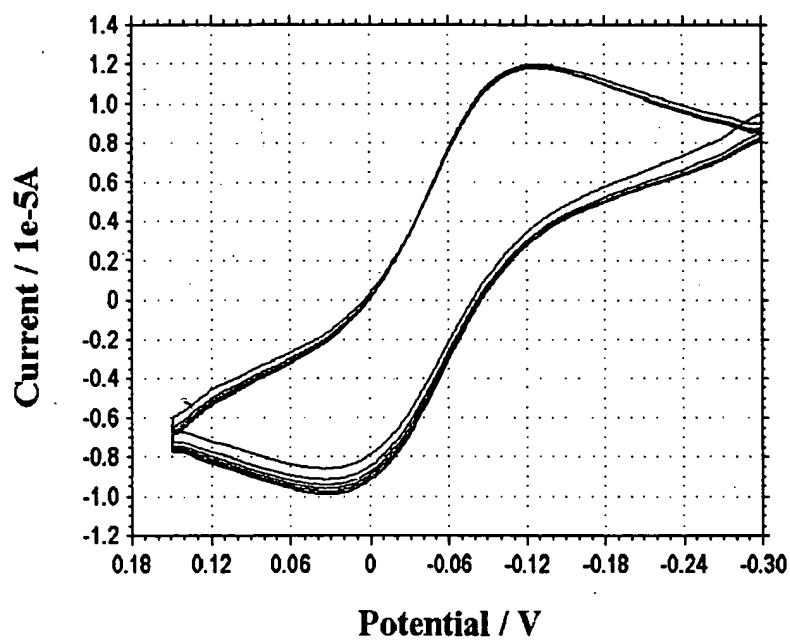


Fig. 10

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Fig. 11

465

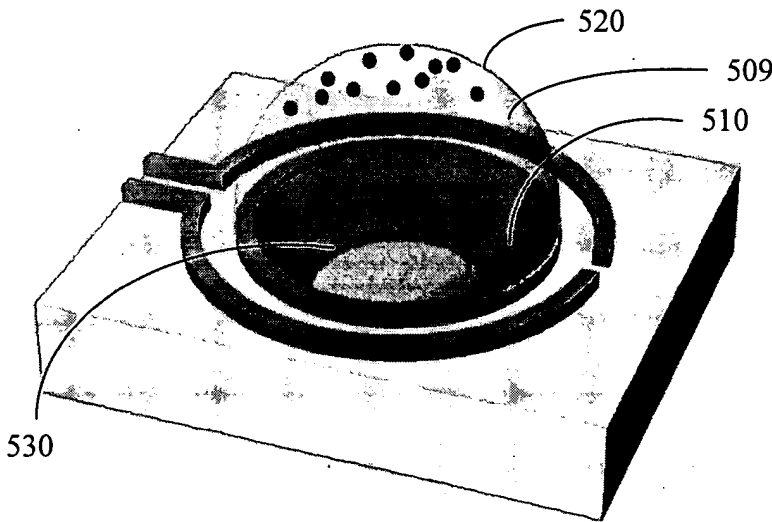


Fig. 12

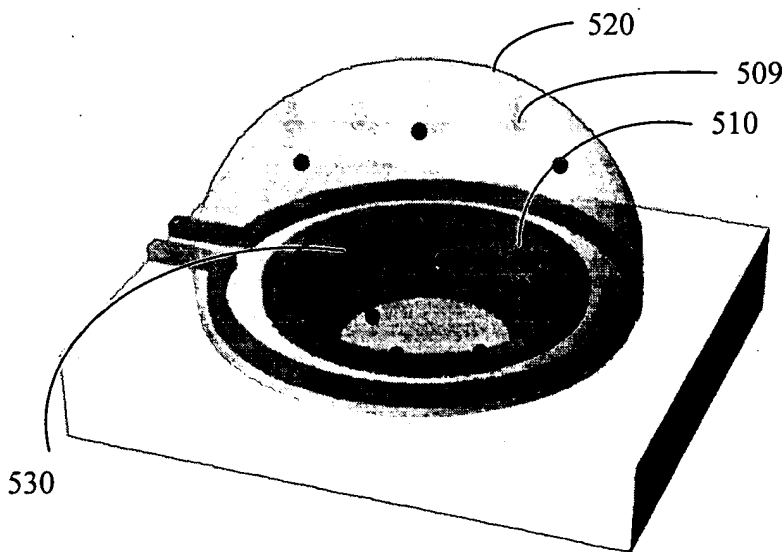


Fig. 13

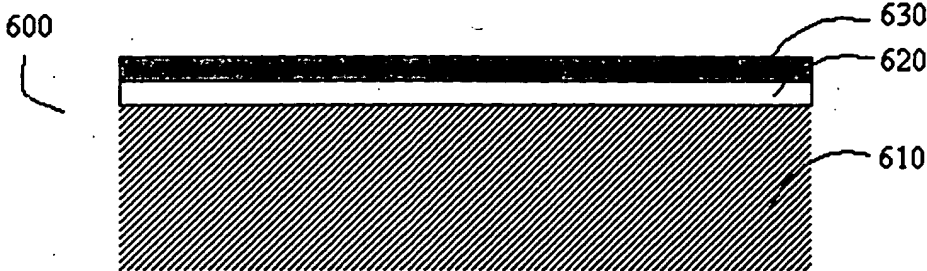


Fig. 14

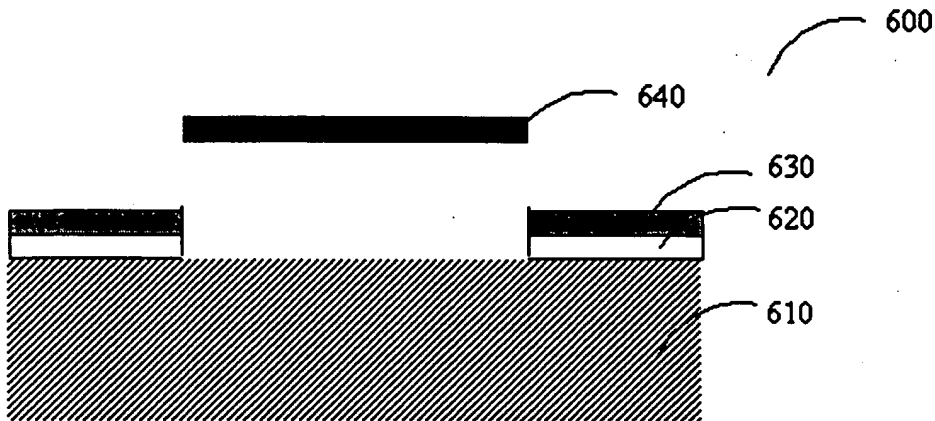


Fig. 15

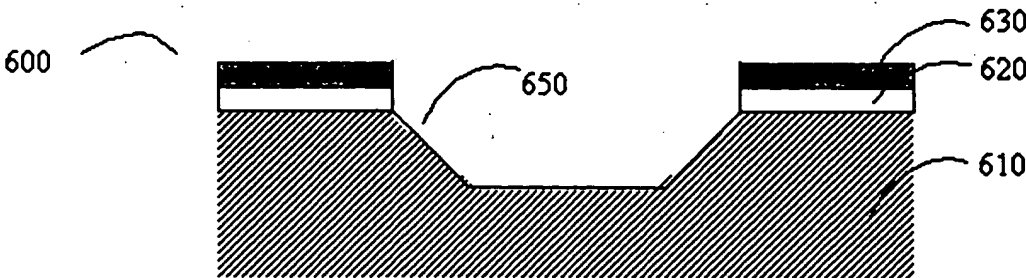


Fig. 16

FIG. 14

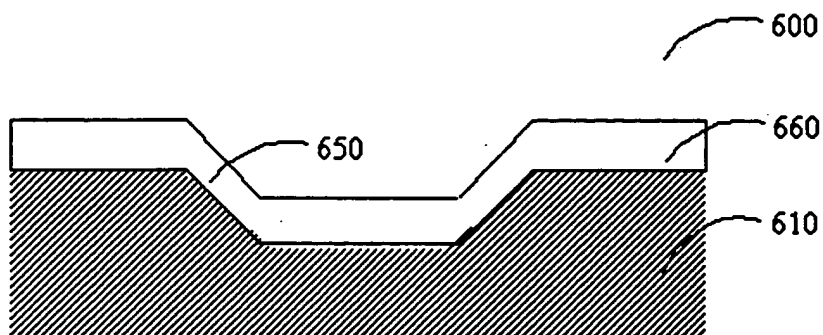


Fig. 17

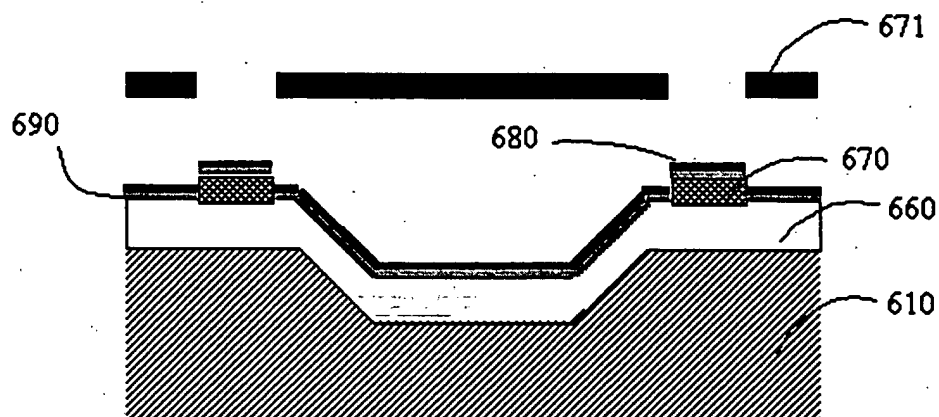


Fig. 18

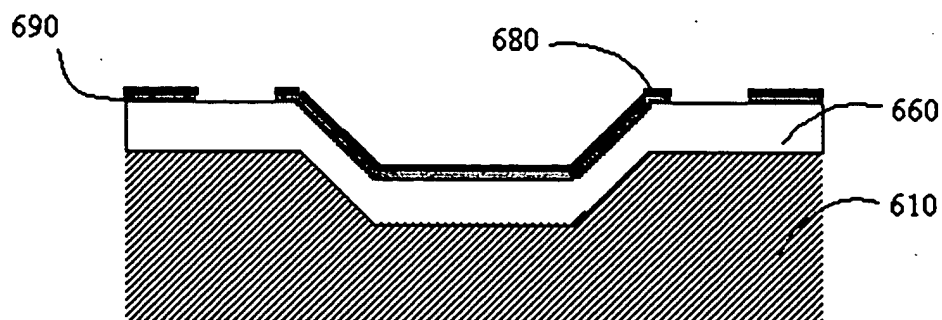


Fig. 19

FIG. 17

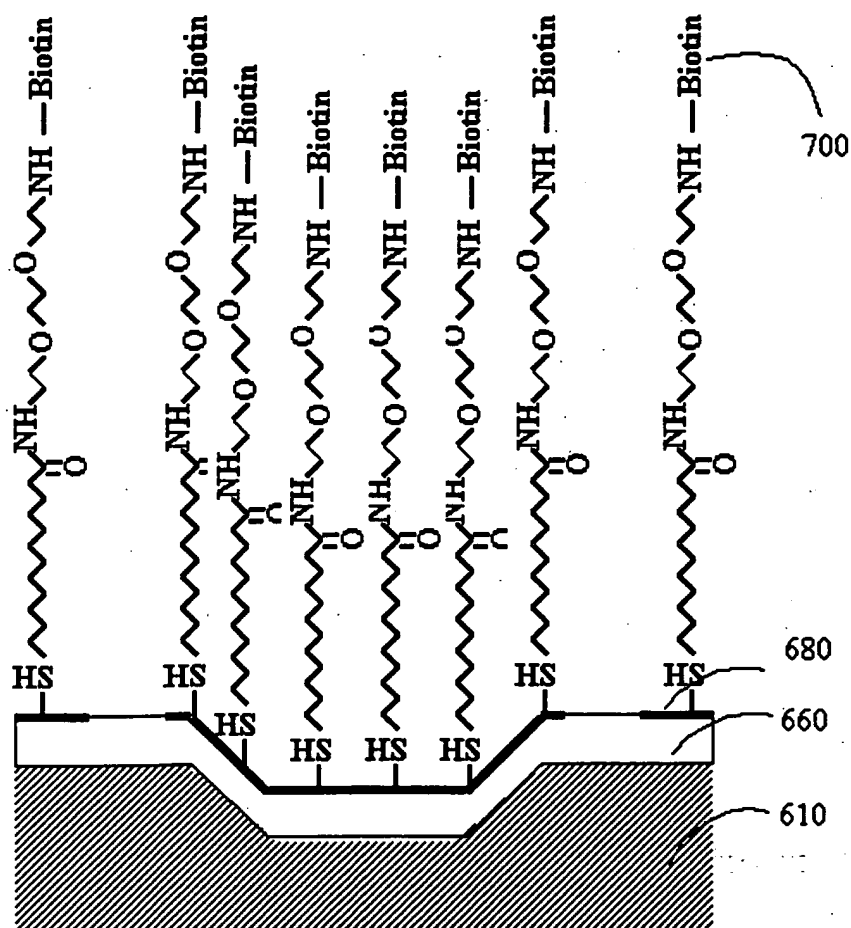


Fig. 20

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

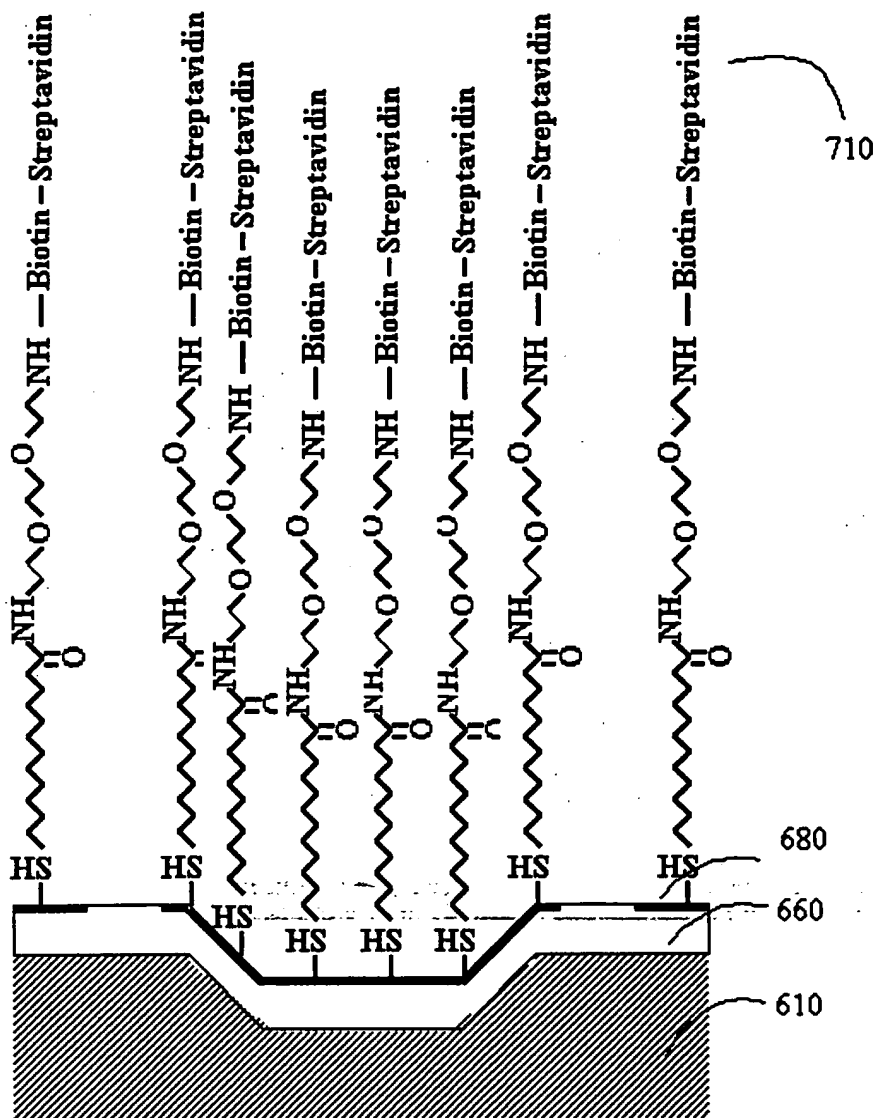


Fig. 21

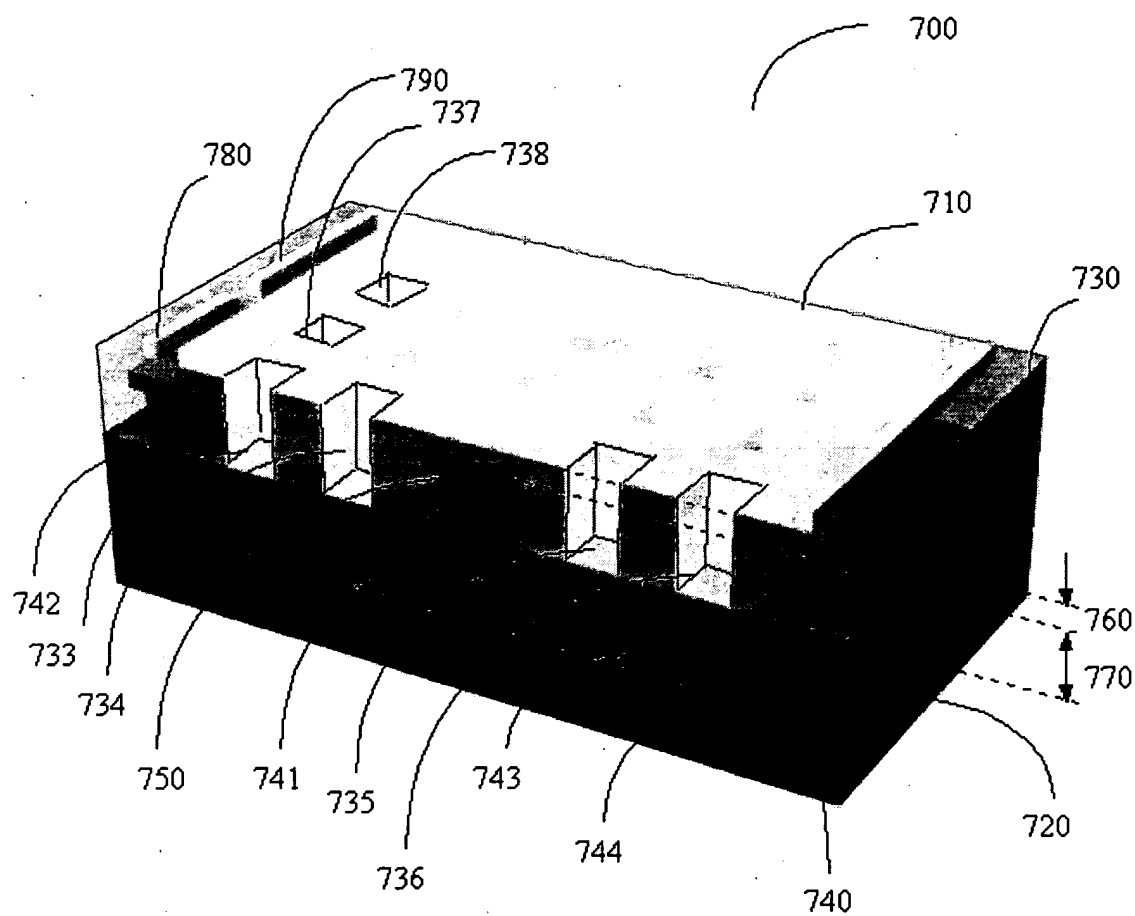


Fig. 22

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a continuous function and that it satisfies the functional equation $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$.

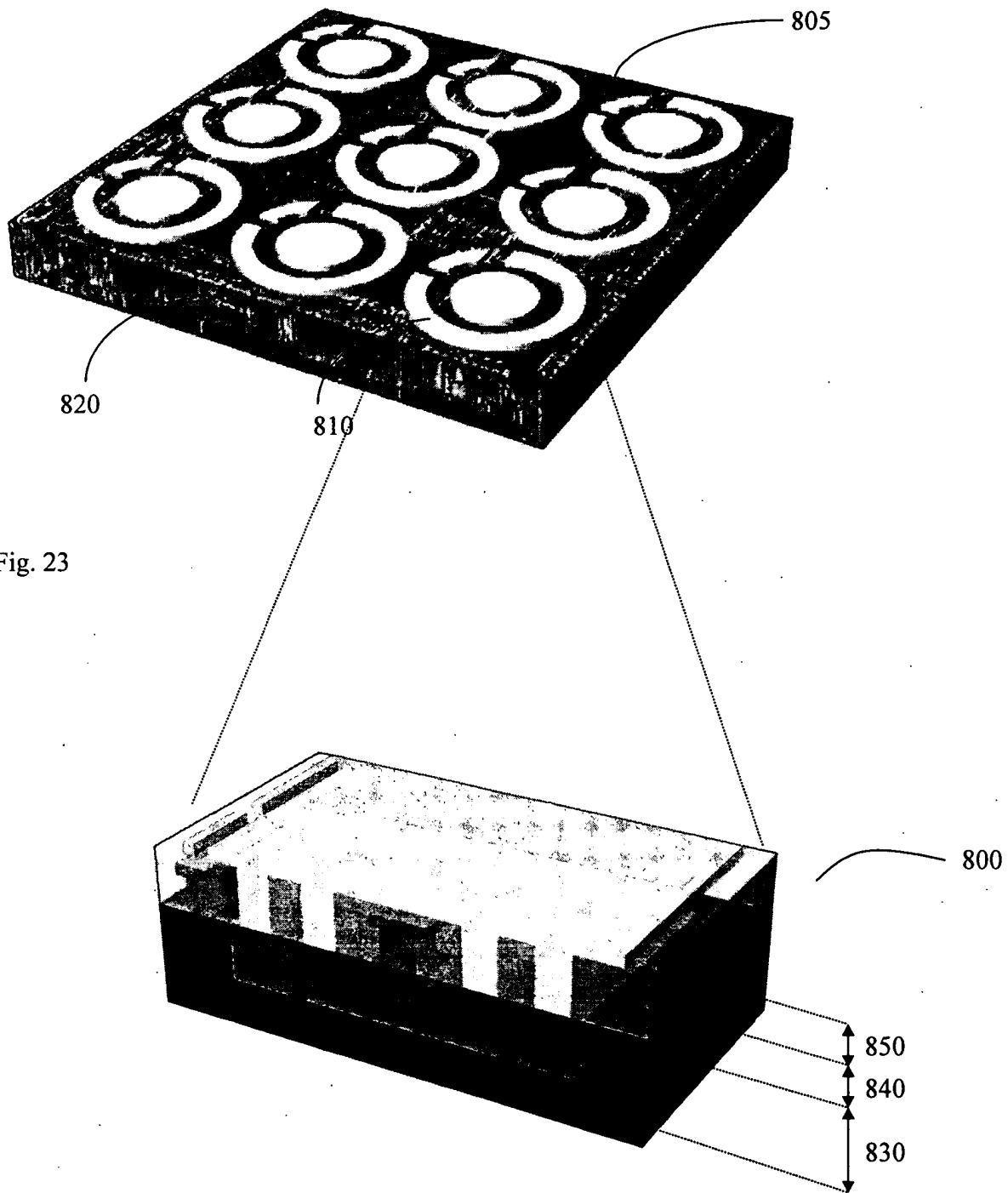


Fig. 23

Fig. 24

FIG. 23

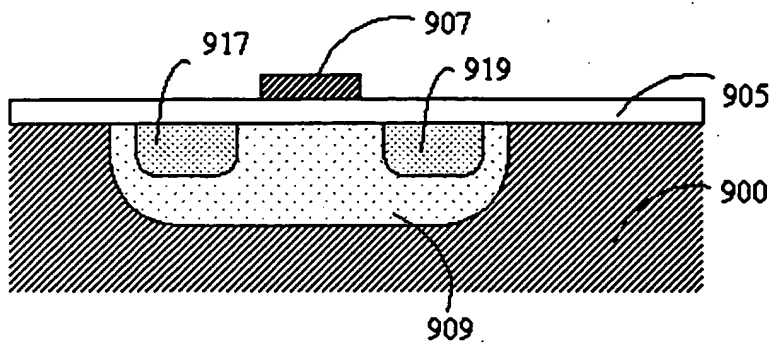


Fig. 25

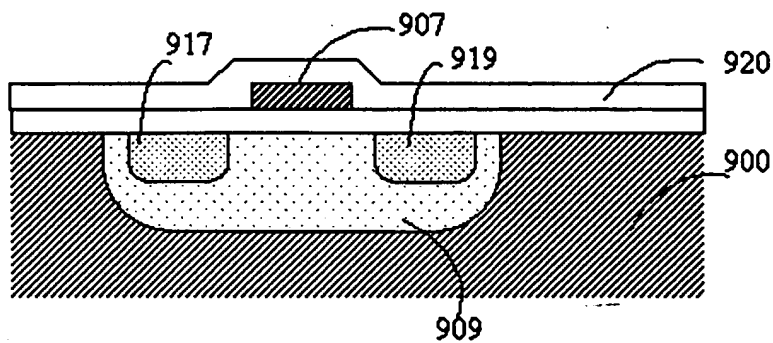


Fig. 26

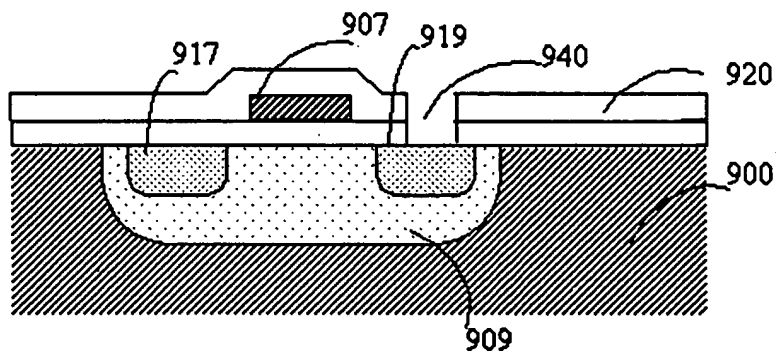


Fig. 27

FIG. 25

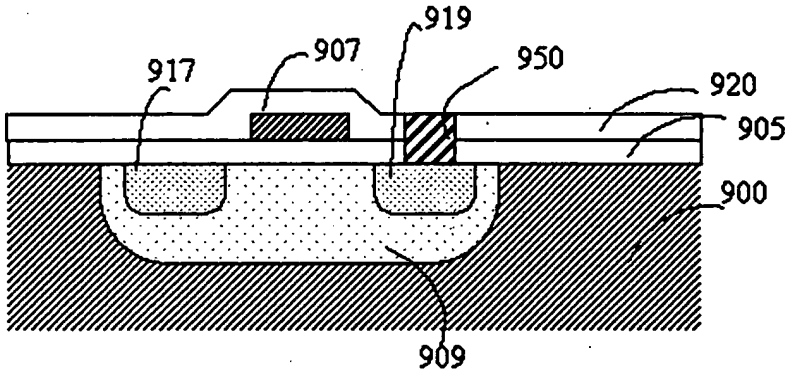


Fig. 28

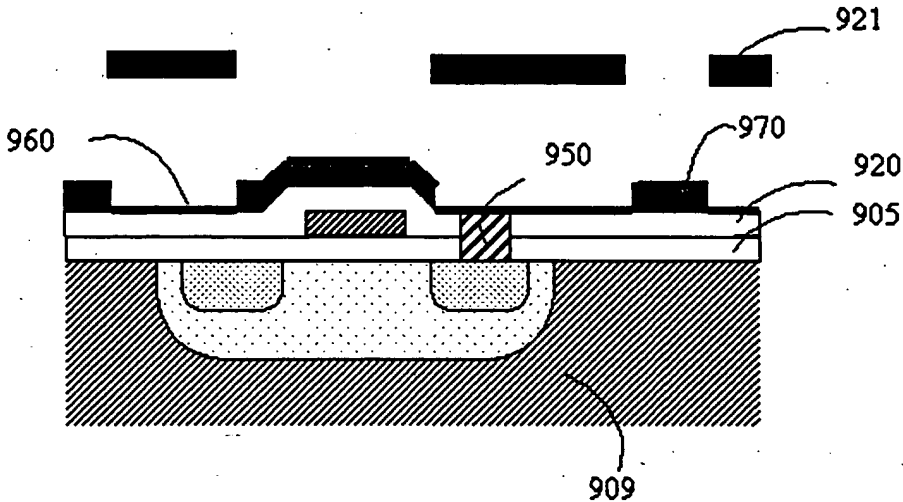


Fig. 29

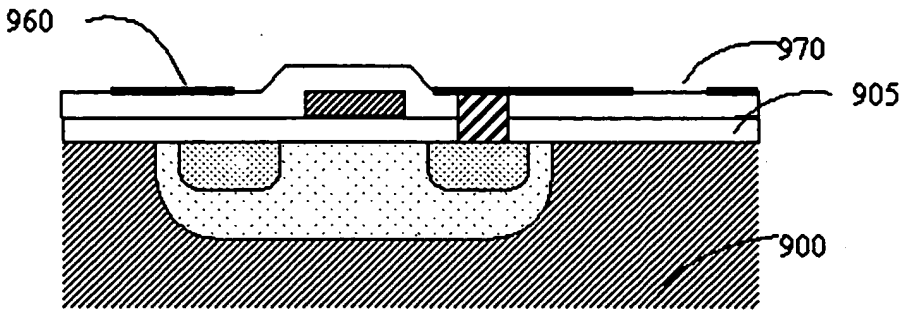


Fig. 30

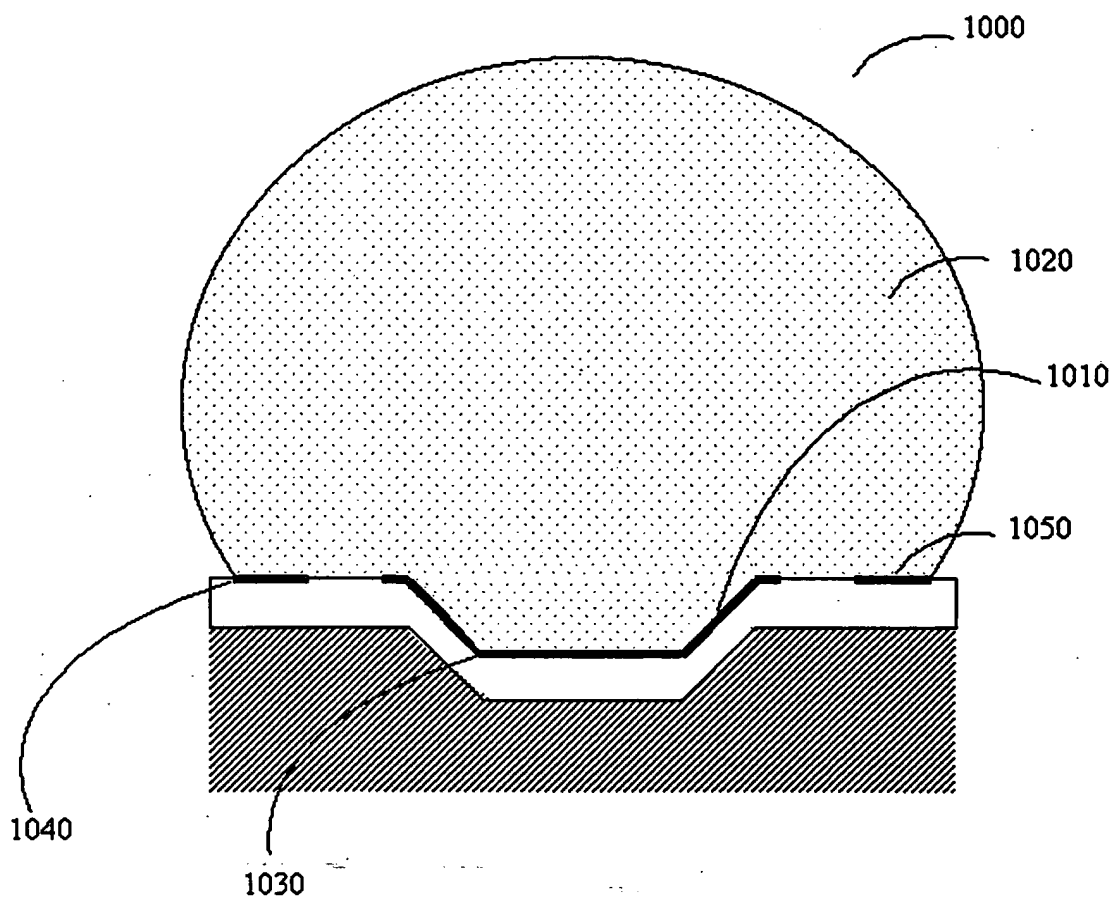


Fig. 31

09849727.050301

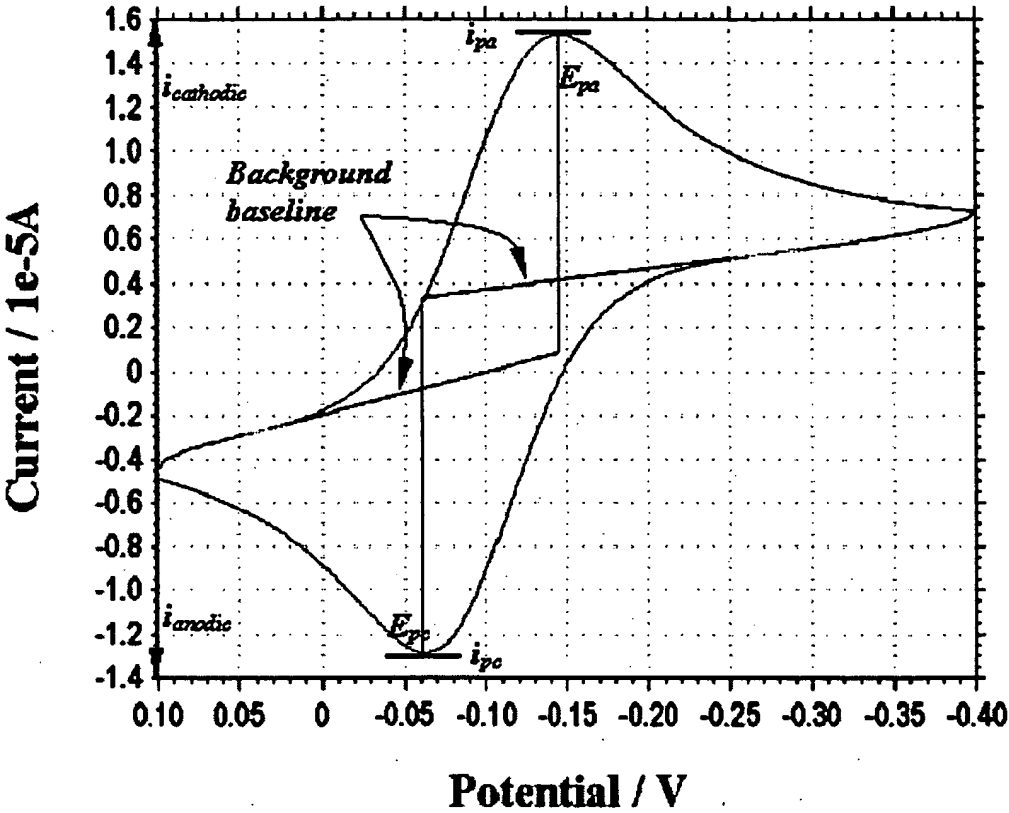


Fig. 32

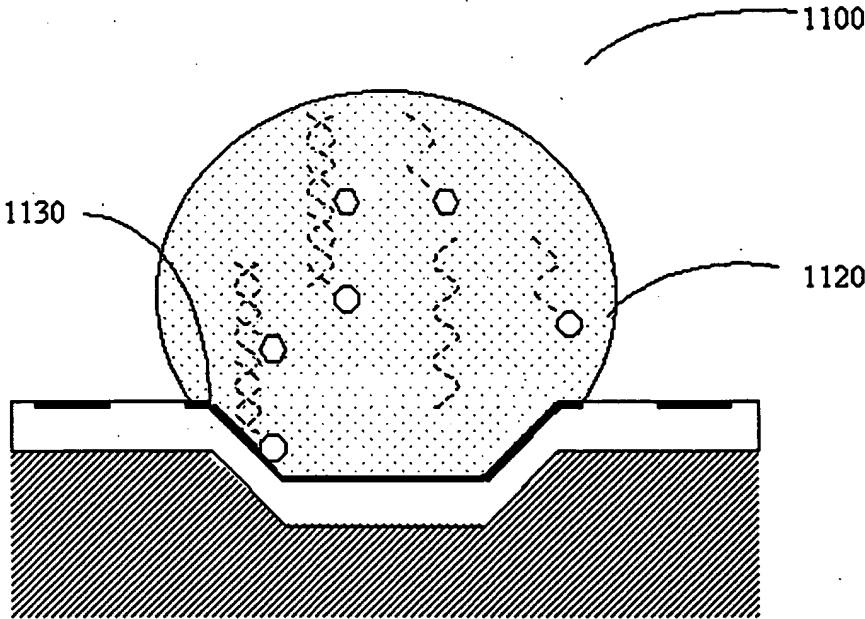


Fig. 33

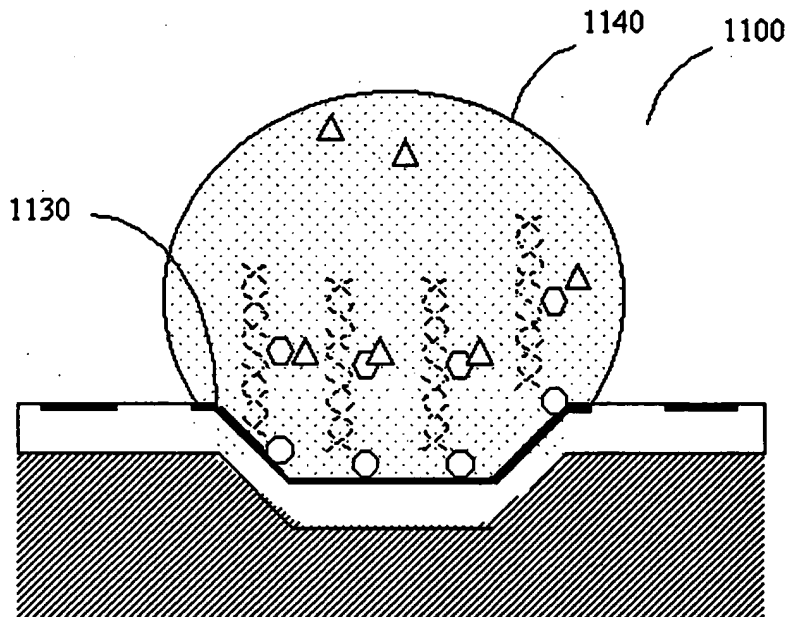


Fig. 34

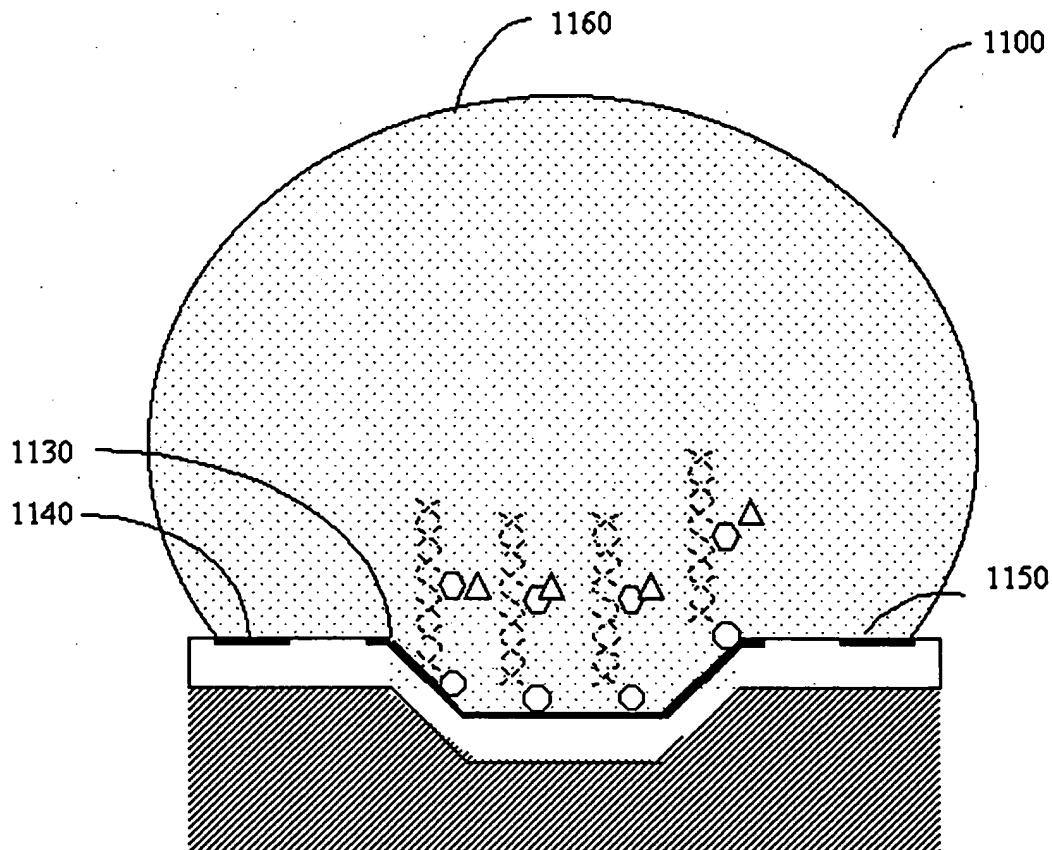


Fig. 35

FIG. 34